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Two Important Utterances of President Roosevelt.

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, returning from the Pacific Coast, estimated the number of speeches which Mr. Roose-VELT had already made on the outward journey to Seattle at about two hundred and fifty. The account is not closed. The remainder of the trip, at the same rate of rhetorical achievement, ought to increase the total to something like four hundred.

The entire performance has been of a high order of interest. It would be hard to find a dull line in any of the reports of the speeches delivered by Mr. Roose-VELT since he set out on his memorable journey. While there has necessarily been some repetition of ideas and even phrases, the President has shown wonderful talent for imparting to each new effort the qualities of heartiness, originality and apparent spontaneity. A collection of his remarks in full since April 1 would make an uncommonly readable book, embodying, as Dr. But-LER justly says. " a political doctrine free from partisan significance," and likewise incidentally much valuable ethical instruction.

Yet we are quite sure that nothing emitted by the President during the past eight weeks exceeds in contemporaneous human interest the two brief statements of his that were made public yesterday. They are equally frank in the avowal of the personal point of view from which he contemplates his relations to the office he holds and to the party to which he appeals for reelection.

We refer, first, to the Walla Walla bulletin prepared by the President and given out to the press through his secretary, Mr. LOEB:

"I have not asked any man for his support. I have had nothing whatever to do with raising the issue as to my indorsement. Sooner or later it was bound to arise, and inasmuch as it has now risen, of course those who favor my administration and somination will indorse them, and those who do not will oppose them."

This is a fearless challenge to all Republicans in Ohio or elsewhere to range themselves at once either with or against THEODORE ROOSEVELT-not with THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT as President and party chieftain, but with THEODORE ROOSEVELT the individual, the champion of his own cause, the candidate for nomination twelve months hence. "Judge me now," says the President substantially; " accept me or reject me on the strength of the first twenty-one months of my administration, without waiting for further observation of my capabilities or temper, situation. Clear the track or prepare for a collision. Fall in line behind me or declare yourselves openly my political enemies. From this time on those who are not for me are against me, and I want them distinctly to understand the fact.

Of course, there has never been anything bolder than this in preconvention politics, or anything more creditable as an indication of absolute candor and singleness of purpose on the part of the candidate himself. The one consideration in his mind is that which concerns him individually; and, impelled by his patural and praiseworthy ambition to regain by the votes of his fellow citizens the exalted office which he now holds by reason of a tragic accident, Mr. Roose-VELT wholly forgets or frankly ignores the possible effect of such a demand upon party interests in a great State where there may exist a difference of opinion as to the advisability of a precipitate committal.

The other momentous declaration of the President's was made at a banquet in Tacoma. Somebody had spoken of his impatience under the present system of Senatorial participation in Federal appointments. Mr. ROOSEVELT brought his fist down upon the table with a bang and exclaimed, as reported:

"That's all right; that's all right! But I wan this understood: I would like to be President again, but I would far rather be a whole President for three years than half a President for seven years. Remember that! "

Here was another fearless notification. this time particularly addressed to the Republican Senators of the United States. But what, in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S view, marks the difference between a Was BENJAMIN HARRISON half a President only? Was GROVER CLEVELAND? Was WILLIAM MCKINLEY?

The Poet of the Bogs.

The Nashville American is booming the Hon. WILLIAM RODERICK MOORE of Memphis as the legitimate successor of J. GORDON COOGLER, the lamented laureate of South Carolina. "When greedy death with jealous hand plucked from the reluctant and protesting earth his tuneful lyre," sobs our poet-loving contemporary, melted by just regret, many of us felt that the South had lost her sweetest singer." All of us felt so. but while there is one fibre of emotion and wood-pulp left, there will be, as Mr. Dobson sings, " more poets yet." From the heights of Hagerstown and the bowers of Pilduzer, DITHYRAMB DICK, the supreme son of song, pours illimitable music:

" With echoes as of eagles Aschylean and SAPPHO singing in the nightingale."

Mr. DICK may be classified by pedants

claim him as jealously as it claims Pos. Great was COOGLER; MOORE, " the Poet of the Bogs," is gifted; but DICE is a world-poet and beyond competition. EMMA EAMES visited the bower in Pilduzer the other day. Music met music. Before putting any money on the Memphis Moore, the Nashville American should commit to memory Mr. DICK's chant and carol to the Yankee singer:

" I, who am a poet-Of a maimed lute. And who sing here, tied to bitter dust and frustrate lays. Still my querulous pipe may I lift

To you, the consummate artist with the Song, And beautiful among women. You, the legatee of IRRAFIL-The sweetest in voice of all Gon's creatures, Sovereign of raptures articulate, Of the lulling of reeds by soothing streams, Of all lullables and ancient even songs. Of all the capricious notes of wood and field, And martial stirrings of shields and swords, of plumes and trumpets,

And empress of all the triumphing swerves and soarings of larks. Of all the songs of all delights, blown perfumedly About the world;

The breeze of salt-crested seas on free strands, The woe-worn legends of banished kings, Love dittles and the swan-songs of sundered hearts.

And the sensuous high-clashing vocables of joy and rage Laugh rapidly in your voice. To what compare you? Did not the Day.

Abashed, demur,

Tentively putting forth a rose and then a violet? While the Sun, clouding itself, was ware Of a greater radiance. And all the birds were mute for envy and despair Comparisons, rivals! what are they? When beauty, art and music blends-But the Night subtle as old Egypt. And shrunk back into the bowl of dark, Unveiled in partial contrition. In silence and shy confidence, Venus, the beautiful Evening Star. A sister, songless sister, of you.

COOGLERS and MOORES, SAYLERS and ELMORES, all skalds and songwriters, have to take a back seat in the choir Compared with DICK, they are as a squash-pipe to BACH, as a mouse's squeak to the music of the spheres. Yet the Poet of the Bogs is meritorious enough in his way. His most famous stanza murmurs like the dove, and a gentle languor drips from its two feminine rhymes, while manly decision sparkles in their masculine followers:

" In their days of adolescence He would often in her presence Press his tempted manly arm around Her Venus, willing waist."

" In her presence," mind you. Even in the heat and fury of his imagination the Poet of the Bogs is exact. The tempting waist is there, physically present, and the tempted arm does its duty. What memory of " strange, forgotten, far-off things " is revived in these wonderful lines?

" In their days of adolescence He would often in her presence." From some subliminal chamber flashes

that other divine distich:

It was generally reckoned."

Mr. Moore's perfect stanza sings itself. The last two lines are really one linked sweetness one long candypull, one deep jar of honey. But Mr. Moore will have to build more than a four-liner to prove his fitness to stand among the bards sublime. ABEL SINKENZOOPER, now of Mexico, Mo., and beloved in the Southwest as the Silver Singer of the Ozarks, has painted this same familiar or for yet undeveloped factors of the scene of adolescence in words which of Moore of Memphis:

> My ELLA, O my ELLA, with your feet of CINDER ELLA.

With your wood-dove's gentle eyes .-My ELLA. O my ELLA. O may I be your fella! Snow soft, she cooed: 'Thou may'st'; My arm flew round her walst."

Noble lines. The substitution of fella " for " feller " may be justified under the terms of Mr. SINKENZOOPER'S license. Can Moore of Memphis tie these lines?

Nothing Alarming in the Stock Exchange.

A correspondent, writing from Morristown, N. J., suggests to us as a " serious theme for editorial comment " the conduct of "the present well-known 'bears of the New York Stock Exchange." He thinks he sees in it the gravest significance. "They are carrying on their insane gamble at the expense of national prosperity," he says; "they scare the public out of the market and inflict great injury on American industry, railroads and enterprises"; " many of the more ignorant already express fear of an approaching business panic next fall or spring."

But he overestimates the possible power of the Stock Exchange " bears," and he exaggerates the possible influence of the decline in prices which has taken place there lately. That falling market has not been accompanied by any of the signs of panic. It has neither resulted from any collapse of the prosperous movement in the business of this country which set in with the final establishment of the gold standard nor can it bring about any such catastrophe. It has been rather the gradual subsidence whole President and half a President? of a wave of speculative enthusiasm which at one time seemed likely to rise so high as to threaten a sudden and vio-

lent recession.

Instead, prices on the stock market have receded gradually, and never at any time has there been an approach to a panic in it. The movement downward to a safer level has been slow and without excitement. Individual speculators may have lost money in the scaling down, but no actual values have been affected by it. Individual fortunes may J. GORDON COOGLER and stilled forever be less on paper than they were at the topmost wave of 1901, but in substance they are no less, and in the long run even their paper value will be greater than it was two years ago. A time will come when prices which seemed inordinately inflated then will be looked back on as cheap. The present Stock Exchange bear " movement, which to our correspondent's narrow vision is so alarming, will then have long passed out of the memory of all except those who had bet too heavily on the wrong side. Prices may have declined for the moment, but the permanent value of sound investas a border poet, but the South should | ments has not been affected, for " bears "

of the New York Stock Exchange, no matter how "well known," cannot lessen it.

Nor is the business of the country generally suffering any damage from Wall Street " bears." They are powerless to diminish its volume, and it is indifferent to them and their performances. The operation of the forces of nature proceeds without regard to them. They cannot prevent the growing of the crops, on which rests our prosperity, first of all. Temporarily, manipulation may affect Stock Exchange prices, but permanently these are adjusted with reference to actual and stable values. " Bears " may frighten or force liquidation by people who have bought stocks with money which they have borrowed and can repay only by the sale of the securities, but they cannot compel anybody to sell property which he really owns at less than he believes its value. They may put down prices on the Stock Exchange, but if the income from people's investments remains unaffected what difference practically does it make to them? Only those obliged to sell stocks have had any reason for alarm in such a stock market as we have been having lately. The rest of the people are preserving their equanimity.

The continuance of the present " bear movement, our correspondent warns us, " may be a Stock Exchange panic which would certainly affect business conditions." But he puts the cart before the horse. It is not the stock market which affects the business conditions, but the business conditions which affect the stock market. With general business prosperous, as it is now, a flurry in the stock market, even if it should become panicky, would be a storm confined to Wall Street, and it would quickly pass over, even there.

Moreover, there is no sign of panic in Wall Street or anywhere else. The traffic of the railroads is of an unprecedented volume, and in no department of trade and manufacture is there any cessation of prosperous activity that is not caused by the temporary strike mania. The explanation of the Stock Exchange declines is simply that, for the time being, the market is overloaded with securities. Prices have fallen simply under the operation of the law of supply and demand; and so far from the present situation being alarming, it has been inevitable for months past, is healthful and the possible consequence of panic feared by our correspondent has been averted rather than invited by it.

Tape Measurements of Prophets. Even the enthusiasm of after-dinner oratory is no excuse for such preposterous exaggeration as appears in this remark about RALPH WALDO EMERSON:

" He exerts, I suppose, more influence at the pres ent time than any other prophet, ancient or modern sacred or profane."

This is simply ridiculous; conspicuously ridiculous because it proceeds from the head of a great American institution of learning, President JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN of Cornell University.

If it comes to measuring prophets, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, in the matter of present influence upon the thoughts and lives of mankind, let Dr. SCHURMAN begin by putting alongside of the gentle Concord philosopher MOHAMMED IBN ABDALLAH of the tribe of Koreish.

A Younger City's Birthday.

To-day St. Petersburg, the one great and are European capital that is younger than New York, celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation. The date is even more important as marking the birth of the Russia we know, the creation

of PETER the Great. In planting his new capital on the marsh islands of the Neva, PETER deliberately turned his back on the semi-Oriental Muscovite traditions and determined that his land should strive for its full share of what Western civilization could offer. He decided that his Russia and her history should go with

the West and not with the East. Two centuries have built up a magnificent city of 1,500,000 inhabitants in the Neva swamp. They have made Russia a mighty power in European politics, even f Napoleon's prophecy of a Cossack

Europe is still far from fulfilment. Forgetful of the forbidding clouds that now envelop her, to Russia and to St. Petersburg we say, GoD speed!

Mr. DEVERY must be ignorant of the matchless force that there is in mystery His early nomination of himself for Mayor was a dramatic misstep. The early candidate doesn't always get the election, or even the victory over his factional

Mrs. GEORGIANA R. RUTTER is a very old ady, who doubtless shrinks from going to court, or prosecuting any one; but, all the same, it is her duty to go to court and prosecute the bicyclist, NUNCIO, who knocked her down last Monday.

In no other way can the important fact be impressed so well upon the minds of bicyclists, automobilists and all masters of treet vehicles that the pedestrian has the right of way against each and all of them. It is a vehicle's business to avoid colliding with the pedestrian, not the pedestrian's business to avoid colliding with the vehicles.

Love has laughed at locksmiths again even though they were in the Navy Department, and has found out a way. It seems that a junior naval officer recently applied for leave of absence because of his approaching marriage. The Department declined to give it, having many problems and important subjects to consider; but the young officer forced the Department's hand. I there were too few officers for duty to le one of them have a short leave, he could increase the dearth by resigning; and resign he did. Then the Department, face to face with this aggravated condition, yielded gracefully, and on the officer's acceptance of the shortest possible leave, promised to let him go to get married. So he withdrew his resignation. The wedding has not taken place yet; but when it does occur, it will be a naval affair, and not civilian.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON will be rather pleased than otherwise by yesterday's race He can argue "Was not Constitution inferior to Columbia? And Reliance has scarcely more than saved her time over her. The

Cup is as good as lifted." On the other hand, there is the theory that Constitution was always better than

Columbia, and only waited for a good suit of sails to prove it, and, in addition, the race was filled with flukes by varying winds

and interfering craft. Sir THOMAS has still this other argument "If Reliance can but hold her own with Constitution on smooth inland water my slim and deeper-bodied Shamrock III. will beat her to a certainty on the open

At the best the victory of Reliance could not be called "impressive." But she is young Jet.

We are 250 years old, and have notified the world of this fact with becoming dignity and self-gratulation. May we live a thousand years, with unlimited right of renewal getting better as we get bigger!

We have no sympathy with the idea that sails made in this country by RATSEY are not fit canvas for an American Cup defender. A boycott on any manufacturer here because he is foreign born cannot be should be hurled back with defiance.

Our Right to the Name "America." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your

sue of the 22d inst., under the caption "We Are Americans." your Washington correspondent makes these points: First-Evidence of our right to be called "Americans" is found in the action of the Hon. John Hay, when Ambassador to England, in substituting "American Embassy" for "Embassy of the United States" on his official

Second-He found warrant in the practice

Third-The citizens of these countries on he rule that the concluding term of their

the rule that the concluding term of their name designates the people, do not call themselves "Americans," but they are Colombians, Mexicans, Brazilians.
Fourth—The Constitution of our country designates it as "The United States of America." By the rule, therefore, we, and we only, are "Americans."
There is probably no prospect of any serious question of our right to a national name of which we are so proud, and there is no one who more promptly than I would range himself against the traversers of our claim, but my attitude and plea would be more on the ground of initial adoption, adverse possession ground of initial adoption, adverse possession and usage by universal consent, than on the actual and unquestionable truth and justice

of our case.

We were the first "United States," and of America, as an undoubted, unobtrusive fact—a locale of necessity, for we had no other—which, in itself, tends to silence opposition.

Our preemption of "United States," whether

postulate that "might makes right" or that "necessity has no law."

If South Americans or Canadians should register as "Americans," they could claim to be right, and support the claim by the argument that the "United States of America" is a synecdoche-a part for the whole—that "there are others," that the official style is United States Senate, United States Navy, United States Army and the rest, but never American for a prenomen, and that, in Southern republics, "American Minister" would probably be though outré. But, as I have said, our position will probably never be disturbed.

Tompkinsville, Staten Island, May 25.

To the Editor of The Sun—sir: With reference to the letter of "Guidon," in The Sun to-day, the G. A. R. has always been opposed to hereditary nobility, and is not in politics. The badge represents personal service and the wearers are not indiscriminately chosen. Their claims for admission are closely scrutinized by the various posts. They can be expelled for misconduct. To make descendants members without election is ridiculous, un-American, opposed to the whole conception of the fraternity it exemplifies.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the Roman Catholic Church, jealous of secret orders, removed the ban from the G. A. R. in 1857, chiefly because of its non-perpetuity and that it was thus not dangerous now or in the future. The Paulist Fathers held a memorable service in the evening of the Sunday after Memorial Day in that year, with ex-soldiers on both sides the officialing priests, and now our comrades can attend funerals and decorate the graves in the Catholic cemeteries in uniform, which was not permitted before.

It is very unlikely that the G. A. R. will ever favorably consider the proposition of "Guidon." Of course, some old soldiers will agree with him, and there exists an Order of the Cincinnati, the Loval Legion, for officers only and the War Veterans and their sons' associacistion for those who like the hereditary idea and and and arrows of outrageous forms of the slings and arrows of outrageous forms of with a quiet hereism worthy of such a man and the cause he represented. Against an Hereditary G. A. R.! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With mitted before.

It is very unlikely that the G. A. R. will ever favorably consider the proposition of "Guidon." Of course, some old soldiers will agree with him, and there exists an Order of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion, for officers only; and the War Veterans and their sons' association for those who like the hereditary idea.

NEW YORK, May 26.

Man's Hat in the Elevator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any man, I speak advisedly (not presuming for a minute that Sad Eye" is a gentleman), who does not know nough to remove his hat when in an elevator where enough to remove his hat when in an elevative where there are ladies would drink out of a finger bowl. He is probably accustomed to eating his meals in his shirt sleeves, surrounded by his wife, mother or sisters. When the food is not quite hot enough. he would doubltess acclaim in tones loud enough be heard all over the house, "--- these victuals

It is people of his stripe who remain seated while a cripple hangs onto a strap in a car. i fear your freiful correspondent has not had as much teaching as a house-broken dog. A suggestion: Let Andrew Carnegie endow a "Home for the Enlightenment of Bounders" and get "Sad Eye" a scholarship. Yours

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding Sad Eye's" letter in to day's SUN, I think he was quite right to keep his hat on, and the parties in quite right to keep his hat on, and the parties in question were both silly and bad mannered. They would not take their hats off in going up the stairs of a public building with ladies, and an elevator is only a substitute for the stairs. But as there are exceptions to every rule, the one exception to this rule would be in the elevator of a hotel or apart . ment house. You are supposed then to be going up the stairs of a dwelling house, and it is proper to take off your hat when you enter your own home or

But as to doing so when you enter an iron cage substitute for a stairway in an office building, when would not do so on the stairway itself, it is silly for anything else than that they are more refined and are more polite than their neighbors, when in reality they are only ignorant of what is right and reasonable.

Their personal remark to Mr. "Sad Eye" was commensurate with their silly assumption of superior politeness.

MANHATTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am pleased see in Tuesday's Sun a communication from Stenographer," on the politeness of men in elevators, and expect next to see one from some other lady demanding that men take their hats off in street cars when ladles are present. I suppose the ladies would not feel so hurt about standing up in the cars if the men who held down the seats so heroically would only remove their hats. But I digress. Only yesterday I saw a man with his hat on in a big store among a lot of women, but when he stepped into the elevator he took his hat off, only to put it on again when he stepped out, on the floor above.

Now, was he polite, or silly, or merely automat and took off his hat in the elevator because he had en living in the house with one and had got into e habit? There should be a rule of action, or etiquette, for the direction of men in elevators, and that rule should be that in elevators in buildingsthat rule should be that in elevators in buildingsatores, office and public buildings-where men
wear their hats outside of clevators, they should
keep them on in elevators. That is the rule I have
adopted for myself, and I follow it always, whether
the laddes think it "nice" or not, and I may say in
defence of my action that I am simiciently polite to
give my seat to a woman in the street car always,
whether she thanks me for it or not.
NASSAU STREET, May 26. A PLAIN MAN.

A Chinaman's Dread of More Treuble. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I subjoin a copy of a letter shown to me by a friend here who ived a few days ago from Tientsin. This lette he received while there from a native Chinaman living in Pekin. You will notice that it hints at further trouble in Pekin. W. A. REED. SHANGERI, China, April 73.

PREIN, March 5 .- I received your letter then I ery glad and cannot express my thanks. Just now I hope to see you great many-I heard yu "tien sean" [meaning Tientsin]. Place's

rebellion again doing disorderly, yet.

but don't know is true or false. About is incendiary General ma his soldiers 2,500 men go to ther way from Tung-Chow airedy, just now P. K. all men are afraid. If have what news in Tientain please you tell to

HER MEMORY OF JEFF DAVIS. Story of a Girl of the Confederacy, to When

He Gave His Picture Sue Tarpley Carter, in the Confederate Veteran In the days of my childhood Mr. Davis was a frequent and much-honored guest at the home of my father in Jackson, Miss. Business often called him to the Capitol, and as they were warm personal and political friends they were much to gether, and some of the most vivid mem ories of my life are connected with that great and good man.

Though but a little girl. I would si

for hours listening to their talk of the serious times that were upon us, and of what the future might bring. They were both slave owners, kind and merciful masters, and the question which was agita ting the entire country was often discussed between them in a way to interest even a child. Mr. Davis was a brilliant conversationalist; every word of his was chaste and elegant, and such a fund of information was underlying all he said that it was a libera education to be with him. He was a type of the Old South, bearing in his personality defended, and our British brothers' jeers its culture and refinement. His fine breed ing was "always present, but never obtru-sive." To children he was lovely, listening to them with attention and sympathy. Kinmy ideal of a Christian gentleman, for h loved his church and was guided by its teach ings in every action of his life. His comin was like sunshine to all, and to me, who ha shared a warm place in his heart from earliest year, it was pleasure unspeal able.

I heard my father say after one of his visits, "Mr. Davis is the grandest man ever knew"; and I have letters of his while in Washington, when Mr. Davis was Secretary of War, telling of the high esteem in which he was held, and predicting a future for him that would overshaday even him.

that would overshadow even for him that would overshadow even his fame in Mexico.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that we were full of pride and delight when he was chosen President of the Confederacy, confident that this choice had fallen on one entirely worthy. He spent a day with us on his way to Montgomery to be inaugurated. He bore hs new honors with his usual calm dignity, was full of interest in our little circle, speaking little of himself, but much of the cause we held so dear. Oh, those golden days of hope, I see them through a mist of tears!

Against Common School Teaching of

Foreign Languages. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Won't you take up the cause of our school children and use your influence to have the teaching of foreign languages eliminated from our As a parent and one elementary schools? who is in touch in other ways with the elementary schools I know that it is a waste of time. If we are to have foreign languages, why French and German? Surely Spanish, under present conditions, would be of more practical value, and are there not enough Italians among us to claim consideration for their mother tongue?

The large majority of our pupils leave school at the end of the elementary course, and the smattering of language which they get is of no use, and they are deprived of that much time for the absolutely essential, for which there is so little time. Those pupils who go to the more advanced institutions could acquire there all that the elementary course in foreign languages gives them in a very short time. who is in touch in other ways with the ele-

A LOVER OF THE COMMON SERSE.

SCHOOL BOARD, EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,
May 26.

Breathitt's River Loop. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir! As there is more or less interest just now in the town of Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky., let me mention one fact in connection with the place which may have been overlooked in the rush. At Jackson, or in its immediate environs, the small boy who finds it difficult to throw a stone across a vacant lot or the baseball player who is making a record when he throws a ball 115 yards, can stand within few feet of the Kentucky River and throw a stone or a ball seven miles down the stream. then turn around and throw one seven miles up the stream. Doesn't seem to be possible, does it? Yet it is, and I have done it. Let me explain: The Kentucky River at this point runs among the hills which are steep and rocky, and at Jackson it strikes the hills opposite the town on the upper side and bounds back, so to speak, in a great loop around a territory of bottom land seven miles in circumference, coming back to the lower side of the sharp dividing ridge to within a few feet of likel's seven miles above by the measure around. This ridge is 200 or 300 feet high, and is so narrow that one, for 200 or 300 yards on its top must walk carefully or he will slide into the water below. A tunnel 68 feet long has been cut under the "aaddie" and a mill at the lower end gets seven miles of fall in 68 feet. There are a good many rivers with loops in them, Jut I know of none equal to the Kentucky River at Jackson.

New York, May 26. few feet of the Kentucky River and throw a stone

The Ritualistic Type.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A corre spondent of THE SUN wants to have the "Rit-ualistic type of man" defined. Is there a disit like?

Here is my impression of the kind of man the style of service at St. Mary the Virgin' and St. Ignatius's attracts: In the first place, he is what I should call a damp Christian. The hand that he extends you is usually of the "clammy" order, and the meek tone of voice with which he esks if you have been to "early mass," and the air of self-depreciation he assumes, suggest rather the worm than the man. In fact, he is very apt to be what my small boy would call a "sissy." This, of course, is not the invariable type, but what I should call the predominating one. To healthy-minded men and women there is something about this type of man that is not attractive.

Why does the Ritualistic service appeal to him? Is it the air heavy with the odor of incense? Is it the confessional?

NEW YORK, May 26. Anti-Ritual. and St. Ignatius's attracts: In the first place.

The Century for June is thoroughly charming. Almost every one of its articles deals with outd life, and in a capable manner. Arthur Schneider tells how the Sultan of Morocco journeys toward Fez, with excellent pictures, some of them repro-duced in color; Henry Norman and G. C. Ashton Jonson describe the London Stock Exchange; Ray Stannard Baker tells of the Columbia salmon fisheries: Howard Crosby Butler, in "A Land of De serted Cities, "gives an account of an archeological expedition in Syria, and Thomas Robinson Dawley elates his experiences when stranded in a Spanish hill town. There is a "Pa Gladden" story and an "Old Maid's Corner" story, and other contributions with pen and pencil and camera that complete an extremely pleasant number.

THE CUYLER SUGAR HOUSE. Mr. John Austen Stevens Corrects Some

Errors in New York's History. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice your "Society Notes" of Sunday last that large attendance is expected on Wednesday next at Van Cortlandt House in the Van Cortlandt Park to witness the "unveiling of the window, taken from the old Rhinelander sugar house," and I learn from another source that the reason of this ceremony is the belief of the Colonial Dames, who are the custodians of the park building, that this old sugar house was used as a prison house for the detention of American patriots by the British authorities during the War of the Revolution

It seems rather strange that the Colonial Dames should overlook the fact that this was not the "Rhinelander sugar house" till after the peace of 1783. In 1876 I prepared for the New York Historical Society a sketch of the "Progress of New York in a Century 1776-1876," which was printed for the society It was written in its rooms, and I had the assistance of that most eminent of authorities on our local history, the late Mr. William Kelby, later the librarian of the society the abundant literary resources of which enabled us to verify every statement there made. The following extract tells the story of the sugar houses of the Colonial period: Of the four sugar houses three were in the hands of persons of Dutch descent, by whom this lucrativ business was then as now almost monopolized. The old sugar house in Crown street (now Liberty street, near the Dutch Church), built by the Livingstons is best known as the British prison during the Revo-lution. That built by Henry Cuyler, Jr., for his heir, Barent Rynders Cuyler, in 1709, is still stand ing, a massive structure on the corner of Rose and Duane streets. It later passed into the hands of the Rhinelanders, who continued the same bust ness. The Van Cortlandt sugar house was on the Roosevelts also had a sugar house, in Skinners street, near the Walton House. The Bayard sugar house, which stood in Wall street, close to the old City Hall, from 1729, had been in 1773 turned into tobacco manufactory. The Bayerds introduced what they termed the "mystery of sugar refining"

It choses President of the Coulederacy, confident that this choice had failing on one estimily worthy. He spent a day with us on his way to Montgomery to be inaugurated. He hore he see when thorough a mist of the dimentity was full chimesti. But much of the course we held so dear. Oh, those golden days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days of hope. I see them through a mist of days. When the cannon boomed and the crowd great the days. The house we had not seen the singular to the days of the second in the face still seed the days. It is a my last day in proach of the Federals, as the discolorations of the face still showed and Mr. Davis once the hope of the face still showed and the course of the face still showed and mist of the face still showed and Mr. Davis came to hope of the face still showed and mist of the face still showed and the face still showed and face in the face still showed and face in the face still showed and the face still showed the face still showed and the face still showed the face

Samson's Lion-Killing Outclassed. From the Chicago Tribune.

All records of hand-to-hand encounters with wild beasts have been smashed by Anson Sercoff of Torrey Creek Cafion, Wyo., who bested a mountain lion a few days ago Sercoff was prospecting, when he ran across lion's den. Determining to secure the kittens, he dug his way into the den. At that instant the mother lion sprang upon him from the rear and a struggle ensued. The lion overestimated its first leap and did not secure a good hold, and Sercoff was

enabled to twist about and face the animal. With one hand he grasped its lower jaw in With one hand he grasped its lower jaw in such a manner that it could not use its teeth, and with the other he managed to cross the forefeet and hold them against his body so that the claws could not be brought into action. The lion and the man rolled over together and Sercoff worked his body in between the beast's hind legs. In this position the lion was able to do little with its claws. aws. Sercoff buried his teeth in the lion's neck

and tore frantically at the flesh until he severed the jugular vein. The lien struggled flercely, but soon became so weak from the loss of blood that Sercoff was enabled to spring out of rance and watch it expire. He emerged from the encounter with a few painful gashes. The skin of the animal measures eight feet from tip to tip.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a Presby terian may I not suggest that on the 250th anniver-sary celebration the Dutch Reformed Church is most entitled to be represented? But every time there is any kind of a public celebration in New York it

A Presbyterian's Complaint.

is either the Catholic or Episcopal clergy who are asked to take part, though Bishop Potter does not represent the majority of Protestants by a good deal. What body of people did more to bring about the independence of this country than the north of Ireland Covenanters (Presbyterians)? I think it is not too much to say that if they had kept out of the struggle the Colonies would not have won From the way the Episcopal Church is put at the head and front of everything one would suppos that the Church of England was on the side of th patriots to a man. Is it not the truth that the Epis copallans were very much divided on the question and that Tories were generally Church of England

A Tenderly Remembered Rattlesnake Curc. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in last Sunday's SUN. In the rattlesnake yarn, that there is no known cure for a rattler's bite. I am a living witness to the contrary. In 1859 I went to lilinois, bought a farm, got bit by a rattler, broke my arm, sprained my ankie, and met with other

mishaps and sold out and returned to the

NEW YORK, May 15.

I was wagon man, and on the wagon loading the wheat sheaves as they were tossed up. In one sheaf there was a rattler and he got in his work on

wheat sneaves as they were cossed up. In one sheaf there was a rattler and he got in his work on my hand. Everything went dizzy and I dropped to the ground. It was a glorious custom in those days to take a jug of whiskey to the field and the men soon took in the situation. One took one of the horses from the wagon and went for the doctor and the others attended strictly to pumping whiskey into me. By the time the doctor arrived I had paritally regained my senses. The whiskey treatment was continued.

I took from three to five table glasses of whiskey with a spoonful of todine in each, daily; and continued it for a month; then dropped the lodine and half of the whiskey. After another week the liquor was stopped and other medicine given, before this the liquor had no intoxicating effect, but now I got drunk as a "biled owl" and stayed drunk for a week. My arm and hand turned as black as ebony, and in time commenced to peel off skin fully an eighth of an inch thick and tough as leather. It was an awful experience, but sometimes when I've been poor and thirsty I thought I would like to have the same experience over, barring the snakebite and iodine.

Chesterony, Md., May 28.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., May 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read the letter of F. A. H. relating to the mystery of the curved ball I desire to inform him that he is wrong if the gentleman will observe a wagon wheel, when in motion, closely he will notice that the upper part of the wheel travels considerably faster than the part of the wheel which is on the ground. So it is with a curved baseball. is with a curved baseball.

The pitcher when throwing an outcurve allows the ball to leave the hand with the fingers turned upward for an outcurve. The part of the ball which comes in contact with his fingers as it (the ball) leaves his hand is retarded and the part opposite twists faster. Therefore, the part of the ball twisting faster than the other causes the ball to curve, and vice versa for an inshoot.

Has She, Indeed?

From the Lady's Pictorial. Since the age at which a girl becomes attractive has been so much advanced, and the matured maiden and matron of experience have taken complete possession of the field, the very young girl who was once the novellst's ideal, and the young LAW CLASS ON STRIKE.

They Dispute a Woman Member's Qualification tions for a Degree.

WASHINGTON May 26. - Seven of the nine persons who have passed the necessary examinations to receive the degree of doctor of civil laws from the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy of the Columbian University have refused to take part in the graduation exercises because the one woman member of the class. as they declare, is not fitted to receive the degree. The seven recalcitrant members admit that this woman, Mrs. Emma Reba Bailey, has worked faithfully, but say that she is not sufficiently grounded in the basic principles of the law to receive the higher

degree. Mrs. Bailey is past middle life, and has been employed for some time as a clerk in the General Land Office. She has pursued her law studies after office hours. Several years ago she was graduated from the National School of Law, and subsequently received the degree of master of laws from the Columbian University law school Last fall she obtained special permission to

Last fall she obtained special permission to enter the school of jurisprudence.

Last Tuesday seven members of the graduating class called on President Needham to file a protest against conferring the degree of doctor of civil law on Mrs. Bailey. They said they bore no ill will or malice toward her, but she was not versed in even the fundamental principles of the law. the fundamental principles of the law. Her thesis, which some of them appeared to have seen, was entitled "Shall the Power of have seen, was entitled "Shall the Power of the President be Extended or Restricted!" This subject, the members of the class submit, is an exceedingly difficult one. A whole page of the typewritten thesis, they say, is devoted to a eulogy of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock.

President Needham has promised to lay the matter before the faculty of the way the matter before the faculty of the way.

the matter before the faculty of the uni-CHANGED EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Charges to Be Filed Against Meehan of the Harbor Squad.

President Ogden of the Civil Service Commission, it was reported yesterday, intends to prefer charges against Roundsman Patrick Meehan of the harbor squad. Meehan recently took an examination for promotion to sergeant and got a rating

which did not qualify him. It is asserted that Meehan afterward called at the office of the commission. looked through his papers, and substituted two which bore correct answers. It is further alleged that Meehan then called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the examiners had rated these

New Army Order.

An order of much importance has just been issued by the Secretary of War, creating in effect a new system of inspection. Inspectors of departments hereafter are to be under the control of Department Commanders, almost wholly, and will make their inspections at their direction and render reports to the Department Adjutant-General. When the reports have been availed of by the Commanding General, they will be forwarded through the proper channel to the Inspector General of the Army. Special inspections will be made by officers chosen inspections will be made by omcers chosen for their fitness by the Secretary of War; thus artillery matters will be supervised by artillery officers, cavalry inspections will be made by cavalrymen. A large amount of "paper work," hitherto required, but found of little practical value, is abolished by the order, which directs that the forms known as "Best Manners and "Superment" of

order, which directs that the Summary of as "Post Memoranda" and "Summary of Post Inspection," shall not be used, but that inspection, shall use convenient notebooks, talk with officers in charge of the places being inspected, and mingle with officers at posts, thus getting their ideas as to any reforms that may benefit the service, and noting those that appear valuable.

An important paragraph directs that An important paragraph directs that when efficiency is well above a superior standard of excellence, commendation should be unstinted, but where plain duty only is performed, compliments are to be avoided, and praise bestowed sparingly. While preserving the red tape that is absolutely necessary, the order cuts off much that has hampered matters in the past, and

puts the inspections on a m like basis than they have had.

An Electric Germ-Killer. From the Minneapolis Journal. Louis Johnson, an employee of the Minneapolis Water Works Department, has devised a plan whereby typhoid fever and other germs that make their abode in the city water an be killed by an application of air and electricity. His system, which was tested at the east side pumping station, provide for the seration of the water and the electro cution of the germs by a strong current from the dynamo. The test was a success, for Dr. Corbett, the city bacteriologist, said that at least 70 per cent. of the germs were destroyed, and it is possible the execution was greater.

microscopic examination will determine this point. Water from the intake is run through at Water from the intake is run through as sinch pipe into a tank on the floor of the pumphouse. While running through the pine the water is aërated by two air pipes. While the water is in the pipe it is subjected to an electric current of 400 volts, and Mr. Johnson says this is responsible for the disappearance of the germs. Samples taken from the tank several days ago showed a disappearance of germ life of 85 per cent. According to the claims of the inventor, water permeated with germs can be run through the pipe and tank and made almost pure in a few seconds.

Wagner and the Return to Nature.

From the London Datty Mail A Utopian society has established itself in Ascons a little place on the borders of Italy and Switzerland a little place on the borders of ridy shuds at the first little society, which numbers thirty-eight individuals, seeks to solve the problem of how to live happily. The members are pledged to observe certain simple rules of living, which they have earned out now for three years. They eat no meat, but live principally on fruits and herbs, and ther the standard of the principal of wear one simple garment only, and no hats. There

are sixteen women in the sect.

They know no laws save those of nature, and they muse themselves with Wagnerian music. founder of the colony is a Belgian. Each new mem-ber is initiated on his finding sufficient money to bur a plot of land, by the cultivation of which he is expected to support himself.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The Korania ea Beccana, a Bechuanaland native paper, has the following: "A native correspondent asks the following question in the Kroonstad Times. a new bl-weekly and bl-lingual paper published in that town: 'Is it right that a police should come in that town: Is it right that a poll y should come into a man's house at 3 o'clock in the morning and walk into his bedroom where his wife is slephic with him, and to poke his wife under her ribs with his little stick, and ask them to show their passes." Strange to relate, there is no explanation of this barbarous method of administering municipal law." In indignant surprise at the Times's terming the episode "amusing" it ejaculates contemporary's risible whim is abominably unique.

> Squeezes. From the Hazel Green Herald.

A certain weekly wakes up its delinquent sub-scribers in this lively fashion: "It is said that a man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife. A glance at our subscription book leads us to believe that many women in this section are not having their ribs cracked. Come in and settle and show that all's right at home." A glance at our subscrit-tion list will show that there are more women around Hazel Green who have not been squeezed in the last two or three years than any other part of

Sartorial Remonstrance.

Are men's clothes to day so utterly unit the painter's art? Are they so completely de-of taste and beauty that they are so shame? reproduced? We have regularly attended to Academy now for many years, but never do we re member such a poor show of portraits, they cannot prove otherwise than to be the laughing stock plete possession of the field, the very young girl tallors. We wonder that gentlemen are content to take such caricatures from the hands of the artist, when the poor tallor has to suffer for a misdle.